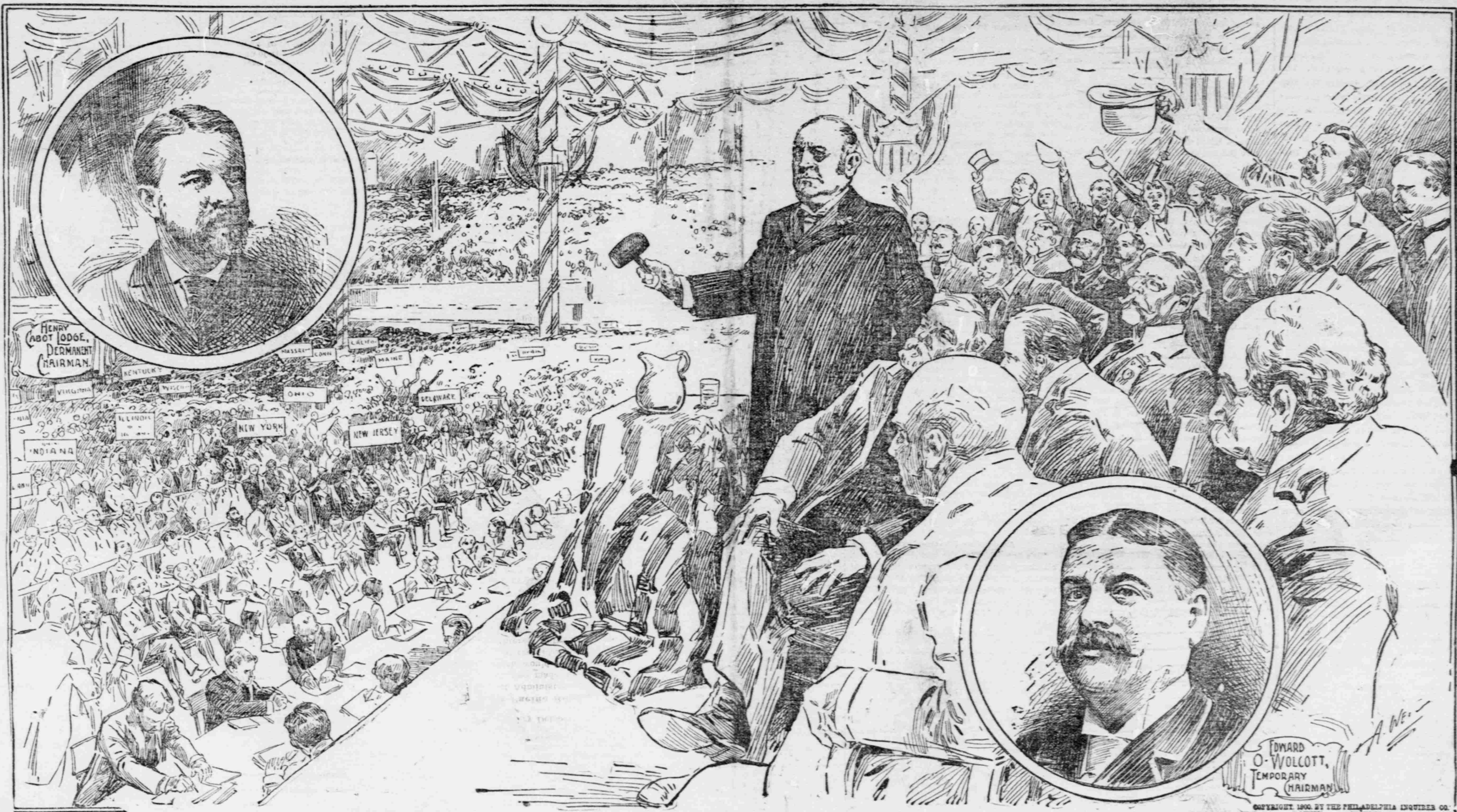


The Evening Times

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WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1900.



CHAIRMAN HANNA CALLING THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION TO ORDER

OPENED BY HANNA

The Republican National Convention Called to Order.

SENATOR WOLCOTT'S ADDRESS

The Temporary Chairman Lauds the President and His Party.

PRaises THE ADMINISTRATION

Demonstration by the Great Crowds at the First Mention of McKinley's Name—Governor Roosevelt's Entry into the Hall the Signal for a Remarkable Ovation—New York's Executive Looks Sober, But Acknowledges the Cheers and Plaudits of the Assembled Hosts. Scenes in the Auditorium Preceding the Arrival of the Delegates.

CONVENTION HALL, Philadelphia, June 19.—The Republican National Convention was called to order at 12:35 p. m. today. The signal for the great political meeting to begin was given by Senator Hanna, Chairman of the National Committee, when he dropped the big gavel, the sound of which was heard in every corner of the big auditorium.

The band had just concluded playing the "Star Spangled Banner" and everybody in the hall was standing. There was some surprise when it was announced by the chairman that the convention would open with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gray Bolton, of Philadelphia.

There was no explanation of the non-appearance of Rev. Dr. Levy, who offered the opening prayer of the first Republican National Convention, and, who, it had been announced would officiate. Dr. Bolton delivered a brief prayer, merely invoking divine guidance on the proceedings and continued blessings upon the country.

Chairman Hanna then announced that the Secretary of the National Committee would read the call for the Convention. Secretary Dick was liberally applauded as he stepped to the front of the platform and in a clear voice read the formal call issued by the National Committee for the holding of the Convention and prescribing the method of electing delegates. The call recommended the election of six delegates from each of the Territories and four from Alaska.

The reading finished, Chairman Hanna made a little speech. He welcomed visitors to Chesapeake Beach—ON THE BAY.

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itors and said the National Committee made no mistake when it brought the Convention to Philadelphia. He alluded to the city as the cradle of liberty and the birthplace of the Republican party. This greatly pleased the Quaker City folks and they cheered lustily.

His words were the signal for a demonstration and a flutter of hats, hands, and handkerchiefs among the sea of people that crowded every nook and corner of the hall. This was followed by loud cheers for the Senator.

The second outburst came when Mr. Hanna mentioned President McKinley's name. The multitude arose and, amid the wildest waving of flags, cheered the President again and again.

At the conclusion of his abbreviated address Mr. Hanna presented the name of Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado for temporary chairman. Senator Fairbanks moved that a resolution be adopted naming Mr. Wolcott for the temporary chairmanship, and the Convention voted in the affirmative.

Temporary Chairman Wolcott at 12:55 o'clock stepped to the front of the rostrum amid hearty applause and delivered his address, during the course of which he said:

"We need no given but our country's cause, yet there is significance in the fact that the Convention assembled in this historic and beautiful city, where we first assumed territorial responsibilities, when our fathers, a century and a quarter ago, promulgated the immortal Declaration of Independence."

"The spirit of justice and liberty that animated them found voice three-quarters of a century later in this same City of Brotherly Love, when Fremont led the fervent hope of united patriots who laid the foundations of our party and put human freedom as its cornerstone. It compelled our ears to listen to the cry of suffering across the shallow waters of the Gulf two years ago. While we observe the law of nations and maintain that neutrality which we owe to a great and friendly government, the same spirit lives today in the genuine feeling of sympathy we cherish for the brave men now fighting for their homes in the wilds of South Africa. It prompts us in our determination to give to the dusky races of the Philippines the blessings of good government and republican institutions, and finds voice in our indignant protest against the violent suppression of rights of the colored man in the South. That spirit will survive in the breasts of patriotic men as long as the Nation endures."

The speaker paid a glowing tribute to President McKinley, of whom he said that "there has stood at the head of the Government a truer patriot, a wiser or more courageous leader, or a better example of the highest type of American manhood."

Continuing the Senator, referring to the alleged achievements of the Administration during the last four years, said: "We passed a National Bankrupt act, a measure rendered essential by four years of Democratic rule, and under its beneficent provisions, thousands of honest men who were engulfed in disaster because of the blight of the Democratic policy, are again enabled to transact business and share the blessings of Republican prosperity."

"For half a century the Hawaiian Islands, a menace to the long line of coast

which skirts our Pacific Slope, have been knocking for admission as part of our territory, and during that period the publicly expressed opinion of both political parties favored their annexation. Four times have they been occupied by European powers, and as often have we compelled their abandonment because it was essential that they should never be occupied by any foreign power. Finally, after years of misgovernment by native rulers the gallant descendants of American merchants and missionaries made proffer again of these valuable possessions to this country, asking only to come under our flag and dominion."

"A Democratic President repudiated the offer and sought to assist in restoring the former corrupt and oppressive ruler. It was left for this Administration to make them a part of American territory. They are on the way to our islands in the Southern seas; every instinct of self-protection should have prompted our quick acceptance of their sovereignty, and yet they were acquired in spite of bitter opposition of almost every Democrat in Congress."

About the Pacific Roads. "During the last Administration an offer of settlement was made to the Pacific railroads which would have brought us \$42,000,000 out of the \$70,000,000 due us in principal and interest. President McKinley, refusing to consider anything but the former offer, and acting within the au-

thority of Congress, collected every dollar of both principal and interest due from the Union Pacific Company, and the principal of the debt due from the Kansas Pacific was more than \$20,000,000 over and above the settlement made by Mr. Cleveland, and have collected all of the principal and most of the interest due us. Thus was this transaction closed, and has since been followed by a settlement of the debt of the Central Pacific Railroad, calling for ever dollar of principal and interest of the debt, amounting to \$38,000,000.

"More than thirty-five years ago a Republican Administration lent the credit of the country to the building of the great iron band that was to link together the East and the West, lent it not in times of peace, but when our country was in the throes of civil war. The area to be penetrated was then unsettled and unknown. It is now a great empire, rich, prosperous, and happy, and the money of the world which made the highway possible has been returned to them in overflowing measure."

Whenever a Republican Administration is in power there is constant talk of trusts. The reason isn't far to seek. Aggregations and combinations of capital find their only encouragement in prosperous days and the money of the world which has universally meant industrial stagnation and commercial depression, when capital seeks a hiding place instead of investment. The Republican party has always maintained that any combination having for its purpose the cornering of a market or the raising or controlling of the price of the necessities of life was unlawful and should be punished, and a commission appointed by the President under act of Congress has made careful investigation and will soon present a full report of the best method of dealing with this intricate question.

"We shall meet it in some efficient way and, as a party, shall have the courage to protect every class of our citizens. There was never a better time to deal with it than now, when there isn't in this broad land a man willing to work who doesn't find employment at fair wages, and when the clamor of the agitator who seeks conciliation and not regulation is heard on deaf ears and finds no response from the artisans in our busy workshops."

The Currency Question. "The campaign four years ago was fought on the currency question. The Democracy insisted that the United States alone should embark on the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting the concurrence of any other nation. The Republican party insisted that the question of bimetalism was international, and that until it should be settled under agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, gold should continue to be the standard of value in these United States. Upon that issue we triumphed."

"In accordance with the pledge of the party an honest effort was made to reach some international solution of the question. The effort failed of accomplishment. The mints of the countries of Europe were open for the coinage of gold alone. The discoveries of Alaska, South Africa, and the States of our own country, have furnished a steadily increasing volume of gold, and with the recent European action, have demonstrated that the question is one calling for international action by all the great countries of the world, and, if ever entered into, must be by such concerted action as the leading commercial nations as shall secure permanence of relative value to the two metals. Meanwhile we follow the path of safety."

"As we grow year by year more firmly established as a creditor nation, the question concerns us less and other countries more. No impairment of national credit can be contemplated by an honorable nation. We have made advances under our country to better afford than any other country to enter upon the contest for commercial supremacy with gold as its standard, and for us the time has come to give fair notice to the world that we, too, make gold our standard and redeem our obligations in that metal. For twelve years the platform of the party have declared in favor of the use of gold and silver as money. The logic of recent events, together with the attempt of the Democracy to drag down the question from its international character, to associate it with every vagary of Populism and Socialism, and to drive this country to an impasse, has led us to the conclusion that exclusively silver-using country, has imposed upon the people to this settlement of this problem, and the recent action of Congress has eliminated the danger which its further agitation presented."

"The provisions of the bill secure to the people a needed increase in the volume of the currency, prevent the future depletion of the gold in the Treasury, and encourage a more extended use of our bonds by the national banks of the country. But, above all, the success attending its passage has demonstrated the faith in the permanence of our institutions and our financial integrity. Our debt is funded at 2 per cent per annum, and the millions of our interest charge saved annually."

"The world has never witnessed so triumphant a financial success as has followed the passage of the Currency law, and our 2 per cent bonds held the world over, already command a substantial premium. Through the policy of the Republican Administration we have not only made stable and permanent our financial

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credit at home and abroad, are utilizing more silver as money than ever before in our history, but we have left the Democracy a dead issue they can never again galvanize into life, and compelled them to seek to create new issues growing out of a war which they were most eager to precipitate.

War Tax and the Nicaragua Canal. "There is more to follow this summary of a few of the leading measures passed by a Republican Congress and approved by a Republican President. Before the expiration of Mr. McKinley's first term, we shall have passed a law relieving certain articles from a portion at least of the burdens they now carry because of the War Revenue act, and meanwhile we have, out of surplus revenues, already paid and called in for cancellation \$3,000,000 of outstanding bonds. The coming winter will see enacted into law legislation which shall revivify and uphold our ocean merchant marine, and enable us to compete on fair



terms with the subsidized ships of foreign nations which now so largely monopolize the carriage of American goods. And, above all, we shall, having then before us the report of the able commission now ascertaining the most favorable route, pass a law under which we shall build and own and operate as property of the United States, under exclusive American dominion and control, a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific. Through it in time of peace the commerce of the world shall pass. If we shall be unhappily engaged in war, the canal shall carry our warships and shall exclude those of the enemy, and under conditions which shall violate no treaty stipulations.

This is the brief account of our new ardorship for four years. During a portion of that period we were involved in a war that for a time paralyzed business and commerce, and would have taxed heavily the resources and credit of any other country than ours; and for the past year or more we have been employing an army of some 50,000 men in suppressing an insurrection against our authority 8,000 miles away. No industry has felt the strain of these extraordinary expenses, nor have they affected the general sum of our prosperity.

The War With Spain.

"During the weeks and months preceding the outbreak of hostilities with Spain, the President of the United States, who knew by personal experience on many a battlefield something of the horrors of war, and who realized the expense and suffering which war entailed, stood firmly upon the ground that a peaceful solution could be found. And when that awful occurrence took place in the Harbor of Havana,

and a hot frenzy of indignation swept over our people, and a conflict seemed inevitable, he faced popular clamor and heated counsel, and still believed that the wrongs of Cuba could be remedied and redressed without an appeal to the arbitrament of war.

"The folly of Spain and the indignation of the American people for her peaceful solution. Then the President, seconded by a Republican Congress, before a war was fired, declared to the world the lofty and unselfish motives that alone actuated the nation. No man now, or in the centuries to come, when history, which alone triumphs over time, recounts the marvelous story of the war which changed the map of the world, shall ever truthfully say that this Republic was animated by any but the noblest purposes. Recalled then, tells of no such war, for it was fought, with bloody sacrifice, by a great and free Republic, for the freedom of another race, while its own liberties were unassailed."

The Insular Possessions. "Until our soldiers and sailors had landed at Manila we had known little of the conditions of the people of the Philippines. We soon ascertained that the cruelties and oppressions existing in Cuba were mild compared with the treatment to which eight millions of people in these islands were subjected. We realized that if we relinquished the archipelago to Spain we consigned its inhabitants again to a condition worse than slavery, worse than barbarism. We had put our hands upon the protection of our laws, lifted them out of their unfortunate condition, and fit them, if possible, for self-government. Any agreement by our Commissioners to give back the Philippines to Spain, reserving for ourselves an island or a cooling station, would be a national indignation, and would never have been ratified by the representatives of the people."

"No man saw this so clearly as did the President. In his advice to the Commissioners he told them it was imperative that we should be governed only by motives that should exalt the nation; that territorial expansion by any foreign government would be a constant menace to the States, and to that great inter-oceanic waterway which we shall build and own and operate as an American canal. We found it impoverished by years of colonial misgovernment and without any system of revenue laws. Soon after the peace its people were further stricken by flood and famine. We assumed toward them every obligation which sympathy and friendship could prompt. We contributed as a nation large sums of money to ameliorate their condition and to enable them to plant and garner their crops. Then we said to them: 'We shall give you a just and equitable form of free government, with power to manage your home affairs. Until you shall devise proper and efficient methods of revenue and taxation, your needed funds shall be raised as follows: You shall pay upon your imports 15 per cent of the present tariff rate governing importations into the United States, which means an average duty of about 7 per cent. All the necessities of life and building materials for the structures you need shall be free. On March 1, 1902, all these duties shall cease in any event, and shall cease sooner if before that time you can arrange for the needed revenues of the island.'

"We assumed dominion of Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines for reasons differing as to each of them.

"We took to ourselves the little island of Porto Rico because it lay under the shadow of our own shores and because its continued occupancy by Spain or by any foreign government would be a constant menace to the States, and to that great inter-oceanic waterway which we shall build and own and operate as an American canal. We found it impoverished by years of colonial misgovernment and without any system of revenue laws. Soon after the peace its people were further stricken by flood and famine. We assumed toward them every obligation which sympathy and friendship could prompt. We contributed as a nation large sums of money to ameliorate their condition and to enable them to plant and garner their crops. Then we said to them: 'We shall give you a just and equitable form of free government, with power to manage your home affairs. Until you shall devise proper and efficient methods of revenue and taxation, your needed funds shall be raised as follows: You shall pay upon your imports 15 per cent of the present tariff rate governing importations into the United States, which means an average duty of about 7 per cent. All the necessities of life and building materials for the structures you need shall be free. On March 1, 1902, all these duties shall cease in any event, and shall cease sooner if before that time you can arrange for the needed revenues of the island.'

"The recommendations of the President

FIRING ON TIENTSIN

Chinese Guns Said to Be Shelling the Foreign Quarter.

GENERAL MASSACRE FEARED

Report That Boxers and Native Troops Have Burned the City.

THE BATTLE AT TAKU FORTS

Heavy Losses of the Celestials During the Bombardment—Ominous Significance of the Seymour Relief Expedition's Return From Peking. Fears That the Legations and Their Occupants Have Been Destroyed—Telegraph Line Again Cut South of Taku—A Statement That the Powers Have Asked Japan to Send Twenty Thousand Soldiers.

LONDON, June 19.—Since the reduction of the Chinese forts at Taku by the international fleet the centre of interest has been transferred to Tientsin, for which great fears are entertained. The most alarming reports concerning Tientsin are at hand. One says that the Chinese guns are now engaged in shelling the foreign quarter of the city, and another that a combined army of Boxers and Imperial troops has fired the city and massacred all the foreigners.

The failure of European foreign offices to receive any sort of reliable information from either Tientsin or Peking lends color to all of the disturbing reports that emanate from other Chinese news centres.

It is thoroughly believed here that heavy fighting is now in progress in Tientsin and that the foreigners, supplemented by the various detachments of marines, are making a desperate effort to save themselves and their property from the thoroughly aroused Chinese fanatics. There is a considerable force of marines in Tientsin, many of them having been unable to make any progress in the relief movement toward the capital, and it is hoped that they will be able to beat back the Boxers and their governmental allies.

It is definitely known that Admiral Seymour's Peking relief column was compelled to abandon its journey to the capital and return to Tientsin and will do valiant service in repelling any attack that may be made on the foreign quarter. It is greatly feared here that the Seymour expedition

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